

問7 次の(ア)、(イ)の英文と、ちらし (Flyer) やテレビの番組表 (TV Program Schedule) について、それぞれあとの **Question** の答えとして最も適するものを、1～5の中からそれぞれ一つずつ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

(ア)

Mari and her mother are at home on a Sunday. It is eleven o'clock in the morning, and they are talking about lunch.

Mother: Mari, shall we *have Chinese food delivery for lunch?

Mari: Wow! That's a good idea.

Mother: Here is a flyer of our favorite Chinese restaurant.

Mari: That's nice. Mom, there are some lunch *sets on Sunday. We have to *choose a *ramen or a *fried rice.

Mother: Well, how about this? If we *order a Happy Ramen or a Fried Rice with a *Gyoza, we can get a *discount of 100 *yen.

Mari: That's good. How about a Special Ramen with a Gyoza?

Mother: Well, I think it is too much for me. Shall we order two lunch sets, one with a ramen and the other with a fried rice?

Mari: That's great! Then we can enjoy a ramen and a fried rice, and a gyoza, too! Let's order them.

Mother: OK.

Flyer

HAPPY CHINESE RESTAURANT DELIVERY

*Price

Happy Ramen	800 yen
(a *larger serving	900 yen)
Special Ramen	1,200 yen
Fried Rice	750 yen
(a larger serving	850 yen)
Grilled Gyoza	400 yen

Only on Sunday Lunch set

Ramen set	: Happy Ramen with a small size Grilled Gyoza
Fried Rice set	: Fried Rice with a small size Grilled Gyoza

Price	Ramen set	1,000 yen
	Fried Rice set	950 yen

*Coupon A

If you order a Happy Ramen with a Grilled Gyoza, you can get a discount of 100 yen.

Coupon B

If you order a Fried Rice with a Grilled Gyoza, you can get a discount of 100 yen.

Coupon C

If you order a Special Ramen with a Grilled Gyoza, you can get a discount of 200 yen.

Coupon D

If you order two lunch sets, you can get a discount of 200 yen for each set.

※ Happy Sunday : You can use Coupon C or D on Sunday.

*have Chinese food delivery : 中華料理の出前を取る set(s) : セット
choose ~ : ~を選ぶ ramen : ラーメン fried rice : チャーハン
order ~ : ~を注文する Gyoza : ギョーザ discount : 割引き yen : 円
Price : 価格 larger serving : 大盛り Coupon : クーポン

Question : How much will Mari's mother need for their lunch with a coupon?

1. 1,550 yen 2. 1,650 yen 3. 1,750 yen 4. 1,850 yen 5. 1,950 yen

(1)

Eri and Jane are watching TV. They are looking at the TV Program Schedule on *TV screen by using the *remote control during the *commercial break.

Eri: After this program, what will we watch?

Jane: How about a movie? There are some movies.

Eri: Well, *once I start to watch something, I have to continue watching it. But we have some time tonight, don't we?

Jane: Yes. It's Sunday tomorrow. How about this one? It *ends before eleven p.m. Let's get the *information about this. Oh, it's about *adventure. I like *comedy movies.

Eri: How about that one? It's a comedy movie in America. It must be fun. It ends at eleven ten.

Jane: That's good. Oh, wait, Eri. There is a dance program! You said you wanted to watch it last week.

Eri: I forgot! It starts in ten minutes. But I want to know the end of this story. Let's *record it. We can watch it tomorrow.

Jane: That's nice. Shall we watch the movie from nine?

Eri: OK, let's!

TV Program Schedule

	*Channel A	Channel B	Channel C	Channel D	Channel E
20	20:00 News Hour	20:00 *Drama	20:00 Drama	20:00 Drama	20:00 Sports Hour
		20:30 Movie		20:30 Dance	
21	21:00 Movie		21:00 Weather		21:00 Movie
			21:10 Movie		
22				22:00 Today's News	
	22:50 Weather			22:30 Sports News	
23	23:00 Music Hour	23:10 Weather	23:20 Weather Concert Hour	23:00 Countries in the World	23:10 Easy Cooking

*TV screen : テレビの画面

remote control : リモコン

commercial break : コマーシャルの時間

once ~ : いったん~すると

ends : 終わる

information : 情報

adventure : 冒険

comedy : コメディ

record ~ : ~を録画する

Channel : チャンネル

Drama : ドラマ

Question : Which Channel will Eri and Jane watch after watching the drama?

1. Channel A.

2. Channel B.

3. Channel C.

4. Channel D.

5. Channel E.

問 8 次の英文を読んで、あとの(ア)～(ウ)の問いに答えなさい。

Three students, Masato, Kana, and Rumi are talking in the classroom after school. Then, Mr. Green, their English teacher from the U.S., comes into the classroom and talks to them.

Mr. Green: Hi, everyone. What are you doing?

Masato: We *are solving a *crossword puzzle.

Mr. Green: Sounds interesting. Please show me.

Kana: Here it is.

Mr. Green: Oh, you haven't done No. 2 and 5 yet. Are they difficult?

Masato: Not really. The question No. 2 is, "I couldn't () you very well. Please say that again." The question No. 5 is, "Please () me your e-mail address." We think the answer for No. 2 is "hear," and that for No. 5 is "tell." But we put "lend" for No. 10, so we can't put those answers for No. 2 and 5.

Mr. Green: What's the question No. 10?

Rumi: It's, "He is going to () a bike at the shop to visit some places in the town." *At first, we thought its answer was "borrow," but it has too many *letters. So we put "lend."

Mr. Green: I see. *I'm afraid you all *misunderstood the meaning of "lend." It has the *opposite meaning of "borrow."

Masato: Oh, I see. Then we can put that word at No. 4. "I'm going to *lend* you this book after reading it." Right?

Mr. Green: That's right. The answer for No. 10 is "rent."

Kana: What's "rent"? I don't know that word. What does it mean?

Mr. Green: It means almost the same as "borrow" in English. But you can't use those words in the same way. You can use "borrow" when you say, for example, "Can I *borrow* your pencil?" Let's think about the question No. 10. He wants to use a bike to visit some places in that town, and he has to *pay money to the shop.

Rumi: Oh, I see. We say "borrow" when we use, for example, our friend's pencil without paying money. We say "rent" when we use something by paying money, like "rent a car." So the answer for No. 10 is "rent," No. 2 is "hear," and No. 5 is "tell."

Mr. Green: That's right.

Masato: There are many words like those. *Actually, this puzzle is . For example, the answers for question No. 1 and No. 6 are "see" and "watch." When we say these two words in Japanese, both of them are "*miru*." But in English, we can't use them in the same way.

Mr. Green: *Exactly. We say "watch TV," but don't say "see TV."

Kana: I understand the *difference between "watch" and "see." But I don't understand the difference between "see" and "meet." We think the answer for No. 8 is "meet," but I don't understand the difference well. For example, can we say "Nice to *meet* you," and "Nice to *see* you." in the same way?

Mr. Green: No. When did you learn the *sentence of "Nice to meet you."?

Masato: We learned it when we started to learn the Book One in junior high school.

Mr. Green: I hope you will remember something.

Kana: Oh, I remember. We learned that we could say "Nice to meet you." when we "meet" someone for the first time. I think we use "Nice to see you." when we "see" someone again. So, when we see, for example, one of our friends on the street, we say "Nice to see you," not "Nice to meet you." Is that so?

Mr. Green: That's right. Then, how about the difference between "speak" and "talk"?

Masato: Those two words are difficult for me. I know we have to say "speak English" not "talk English." But I don't know why.

Mr. Green: When we use "talk," communication with someone becomes important. For example, you "talk" with your brother about today's soccer game. But the *main meaning of the word "speak" is "*utter" words. So when I am asked, "Do you speak Japanese?" I always say, "Yes. But when I *talk* with my students, I always *speak* English, not Japanese."

Masato: When you say, "When I *talk* with my students," the communication with your students is important. When you say, "I *speak* English," using English is important. Then, we can put "talk" at No. 3, "I want to () with my English teacher in English, and "speak" at No. 9, "How many languages can you ()?" Right?

Mr. Green: That's right. Here is one more example. If you say "A boy **spoke* to me on the train this morning," you don't know that boy. If that boy is your friend, you should say, "One of my friends *talked* to me on the train this morning."

Rumi: That's interesting. I want to learn more about those things in your class.

Mr. Green: OK. I'll teach you about them.

Masato: Thank you, Mr. Green. By talking with you here, we could finish more than *half of the puzzle. Now we know well some English words have the same meaning in Japanese, but they are used in different ways. But I often think about difference between English and Japanese. For example, in English, we mustn't *omit the *subject when we make a sentence, but in Japanese, we often omit it.

Mr. Green: That's true. When I started to learn Japanese, I was surprised to know that.

Rumi: When I think about English sentences, I always think the *word order is different. In English, the subject comes first and the *verb follows, and after that the *object comes. But in Japanese, the object comes before the verb.

Mr. Green: Exactly. I learned *Chinese and *Korean, too. Chinese sentences have the word order like English, but Korean sentences have the word order like Japanese.

Kana: Really? I thought Japanese was very *unique and other languages were like English.

Mr. Green: No. Many languages in the world have the same word order as Japanese. And Korean *grammar is like Japanese grammar. So learning Korean may be easier

for you than leaning English.

Rumi: I've heard about that. My sister studies Korean at *college. She started to learn it because many people say learning it is not so difficult for Japanese. At first, she thought that was right, but when she tried to read books in Korean, it was not easy. So she is studying it very hard.

Mr. Green: Any foreign language is difficult. We may be able to do *daily conversation in some languages, but to *master them is not the same thing. But if we are interested in them, we can continue to study. So I hope you will be interested in English and study it with fun.

Masato: The three of us like English very much and continue studying it.

Mr. Green: I'm very glad to hear that.

* are solving ~ : ~を解いている crossword puzzle : クロスワードパズル

At first : 初めは letters : 文字 I'm afraid ~ : 残念ながら~だと思う

misunderstood ~ : ~を誤解した opposite : 反対の pay ~ : ~を支払う

Actually : 実は Exactly : まさにそのとおりです。 difference : 違い

sentence : 文 main : 主な utter ~ : ~を声に出す spoke to ~ : ~に話しかけた

half : 半分 omit ~ : ~を省く subject : 主語 word order : 語順

verb : 動詞 object : 目的語 Chinese : 中国語(の) Korean : 韓国語(の)

unique : 独特の grammar : 文法 college : 大学 daily conversation : 日常会話

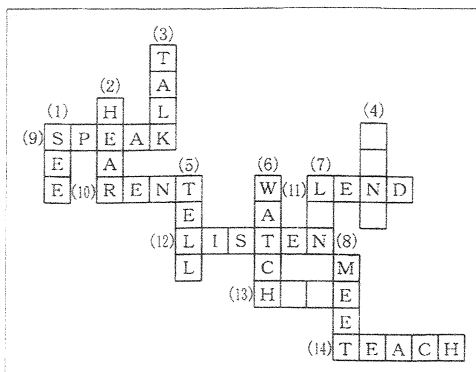
master ~ : ~をマスターする

(ア) 本文中の の中に入れるのに最も適するものを、次の 1 ~ 4 の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

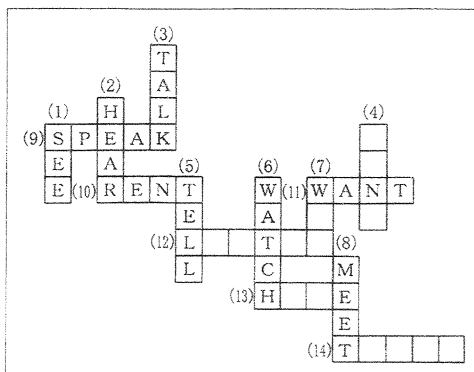
1. about what to say when we need something
2. for learning how to use right words
3. about English words usually learned in junior high school
4. for having fun by learning names of things in English

- (イ) 本文中の _____ 下線部を表したものとして最も適するものを、次の1～6の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

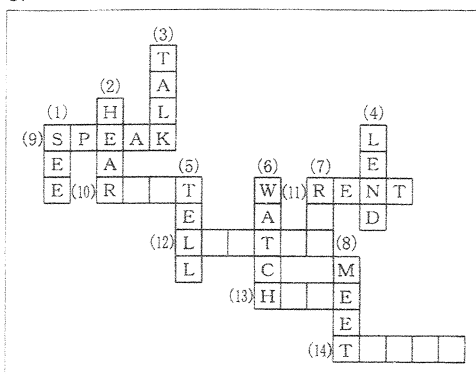
1.



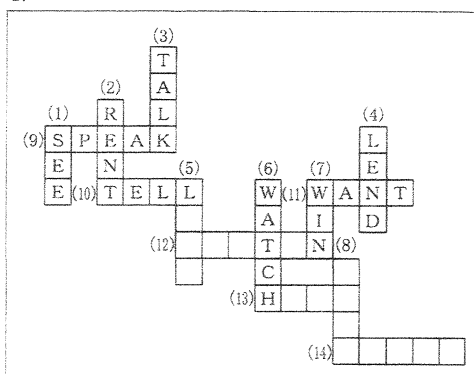
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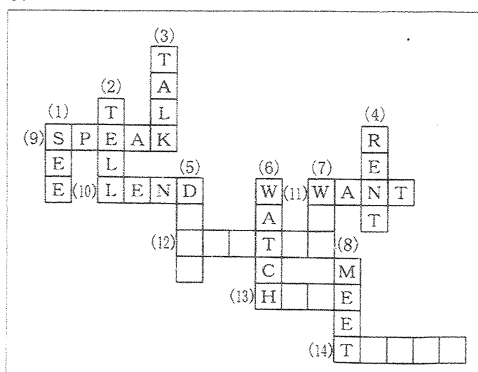
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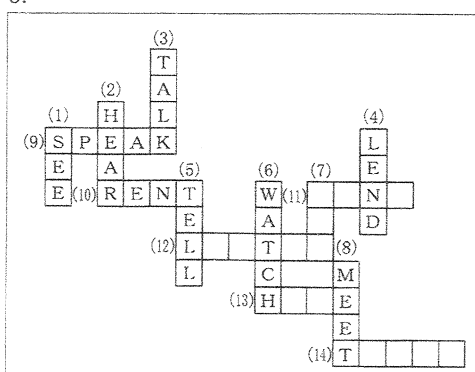
4.



5.



6.



(ウ) 次の a～fの中から、本文の内容に合うものを二つ選んだときの組み合わせとして最も適するものを、あとの 1～8の中から一つ選び、その番号を答えなさい。

- a. The three students could find the word, “rent” by finding the answers for the question No. 2 and 5.
- b. The three students thought the words “borrow” and “lend” were the same meaning and put a wrong answer for No. 10.
- c. Masato didn’t know the reason to say “speak English,” not “talk English,” but he could understand it by talking with Mr. Green.
- d. Mr. Green thinks learning Japanese is easy because he doesn’t have to say the subject when he makes a Japanese sentence.
- e. A few languages in the world have the same word order in sentences as Japanese and Korean.
- f. Mr. Green thinks people can master any foreign language easily if they can do daily conversation with it.

1. a と b

2. b と c

3. b と d

4. c と d

5. c と e

6. d と e

7. d と f

8. e と f